



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—During the period from September 30 to October 7 there were registered in Odessa 5 new plague cases and 1 death.

TURKEY.—The 18-year-old waiter, attacked with plague in Smyrna, died on the sixth day of his illness.

According to a report, dated September 17, from Syria, it appears that in the district of Beni-Cheir 9 plague cases and 8 deaths have been recorded.

EGYPT.—During the period from October 3 to October 10 no fresh cases of plague have been recorded. Only in Alexandria were 4 plague patients still under treatment on October 10. On October 11, however, 1 new case of plague was registered in Alexandria.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency between September 21 and September 27 there occurred 9,931 plague cases and 7,443 deaths—that is to say, 682 cases and 712 deaths more than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay 78 plague cases and 63 deaths were recorded; in the town and port of Karachi there occurred 19 cases and 13 deaths.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from August 8 to September 4 there were registered 6 plague cases with 5 deaths.

MOZAMBIQUE.—In Magude, according to a report dated September 15, 2 cases of suspected plague have been registered.

CAPE COLONY.—During the period from August 17 to September 13, according to the official bulletins, no fresh plague cases have occurred in the colony, but dead rats which have succumbed to plague are still found from time to time in Port Elizabeth.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended September 13, 6 deaths from plague and 10 deaths from cholera were recorded.

Respectfully, FRANK H. MASON, *United States Consul-General.*
The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Berlin—Cholera in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

RUSSIA.—According to the official reports published in the Government Gazette (Regierungs-Anzeiger) of October 9, there occurred in the Amur district between September 29 and October 5, 22 fresh cholera cases, of which 3 cases occurred on river steamships; the remaining 19 cases were distributed as follows: Blagoweschtschensk, 1; Nikolajewsk, 1; Vladivostock, 8, and Chabrowsk, 9. The total number of cases recorded in the Amur district since the outbreak of the disease amounts to 1,183, of which 888 (75 per cent), occurred in the 3 most important towns of this territory, Blagoweschtschensk, Vladivostock, and Chaba-

rowsk. In the Kwantung district, during the period from September 28 to October 1, there were recorded in Port Arthur 5 cholera cases, and in Dalnij 1 case. Altogether in these 2 towns there have been registered, between July 13 and October 1, 1,015 cholera cases.

TURKEY.—In Syria the cholera is spreading from the south in the direction of Jerusalem. According to a report dated October 6, several cases of cholera have been notified in two districts from four to six hours' journey from Gaza. In Gaza itself an alarmingly high rate of mortality prevails, and on October 18 the place was officially declared to be infected with cholera. Two days previously a similar declaration was made concerning Lydda, near Ramleh. According to a report dated October 18 traffic between Jaffa and Ramleh has been interrupted. In Hodeida, according to a communication dated October 5, 25 cases of cholera have been registered.

EGYPT.—During the week ended October 6, 1,971 villages were reported to be infected with cholera; 1,571 cases and 1,546 deaths.

KOREA.—In Chinnampo, up to August 29, 139 cholera cases and 79 deaths had been registered.

JAPAN.—According to a report issued by the ministry of the interior, there had been registered, up to August 29, 4,329 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 1,650 deaths. To these must be added 213 cases which had occurred up to August 26 in Formosa, of which 133 ended in death.

Respectfully, FRANK H. MASON, *United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, October 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I arrived here yesterday, October 13, 1902, and immediately visited Mr. Pearson, the United States consul at this port.

I learn that there is no disease in the city at present of interest from a quarantinable standpoint.

The water supply is extremely good, being obtained from the mountains some distance away from the city.

The streets are very clean. This was one of the first things I noticed on arrival, and Mr. Pearson tells me that the entire city is in a clean and healthy state.

There is very little malaria in the city, there being very few places where the mosquito can breed.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX, *Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports from Naples—Vessels inspected.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 20, 1902.

Week ended October 18, 1902.—The following ships were inspected at Naples: October 13, the steamship *Sicilia*, bound with cargo for New York. October 15, the steamship *Citta di Milano*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 552 steerage passengers and 150 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 48 steerage passengers was advised. October 15, the steamship *Massilia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 874 steerage passengers and 220 pieces of large baggage; 1,100 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 58 steerage pas-